

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A microcomputer comprising:

an erasable and programmable non-volatile memory;

and

a CPU,

wherein said CPU is capable of temporarily branching to a process indicated by information set to first register means for each cycle of a unit process including the application of an erase voltage for an erase operation or a program voltage for a programming operation, and a verify operation, or every plural cycles, and said first register means is capable of programmably setting information thereto.

2. The microcomputer according to claim 1, wherein said CPU skips said branch process when the information set to the first register means is a first set value, and branches to a process specified based on the first set value when the information is except for the first set value.

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~~3. The microcomputer according to claim 1 or 2, further including second register means (FKEY) readable and writable by said CPU, and wherein said non-volatile memory sets the setting of a second set value to said second register means as a~~

necessary condition for enabling erase and programming operations, and

said CPU sets a value other than the second set value to said second register means upon said branch and sets the second set value to said second register means for each return from the branch.

4. The microcomputer according to claim 3, wherein the value other than the second set value is code information indicative of the progress of an erase and program process.

5. The microcomputer according to claim 1 or 2, further including an interrupt control circuit for inputting an interrupt request signal therein, and performing arbitration of interrupt requests which compete with one another, and an interrupt priority level-based interrupt mask process to thereby output an interrupt signal to said CPU, and

wherein said CPU causes said interrupt control circuit to carry out a setting for masking an interrupt lower in interrupt priority level than a non-maskable interrupt.

6. The microcomputer according to claim 5, wherein said CPU executes a process for changing the location of an interrupt process routine for a non-maskable interrupt

request to an address of a RAM upon execution of the  
erase and programming.

7. A microcomputer comprising:  
an erasable and programmable non-volatile memory;  
and  
a CPU,  
wherein said non-volatile memory has an erase and  
program control program executed by said CPU and used for  
erase/program-controlling said non-volatile memory,  
wherein the erase and program control program  
allows a process of said CPU to temporarily branch to  
another branch for each cycle of a unit process including  
the application of an erase voltage for an erase  
operation or a program voltage for a programming  
operation and a verify operation, or every plural cycles,  
and  
wherein said CPU specifies said another process  
according to a value set to first register means.

8. The microcomputer according to claim 7, wherein  
said first register means is a register selected from  
general purpose registers of said CPU.

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9. The microcomputer according to claim 7 or 8,  
further including a RAM disposed in an address space of  
said CPU, and

~~wherein said non-volatile memory has a transfer control program for transferring the erase and program control program to said RAM, and said CPU sets parameters for said another process to the erase and program control program transferred to said RAM, based on the set value of the first register means and thereby executes the erase and program control program.~~

10. A microcomputer comprising:

a non-volatile memory including a plurality of electrically programmable memory cells; and  
a central processing unit capable of executing a program control program with respect to said non-volatile memory,

wherein said central processing unit is capable of temporarily branching to a process for a first control program different from the program control program during the execution of the program control program.

11. The microcomputer according to claim 10,

wherein when information is written into the specified memory cell of said electrically programmable plural memory cells, the program control program defines a process for executing a plurality of times of program process loops and writing the corresponding information into the specified memory cell, and

wherein the process of said central processing unit

is capable of branching to the first control program for said each program process loop.

12. The microcomputer according to claim 11, further including a first memory circuit programmable by said central processing unit,

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a first set value by said central processing unit, the process of said central processing unit continuously executes the program control program, and

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a second set value different from the first set value by said central processing unit, the process of said central processing unit is branched to the first control program for said each program process loop.

13. The microcomputer according to claim 10, wherein each of said plurality of memory cells is an electrically programmable and erasable non-volatile memory cell having a floating gate.

14. The microcomputer according to claim 10, wherein said non-volatile memory is an electrically programmable and erasable flash memory.

15. The microcomputer according to claim 10, wherein said non-volatile memory stores the program

control program therein.

16. The microcomputer according to claim 15,  
further including a memory to which the program control  
program is transferred from said non-volatile memory.

17. A microcomputer comprising:  
a non-volatile memory including a plurality of  
electrically erasable memory cells; and  
a central processing unit capable of executing an  
erase control program with respect to said non-volatile  
memory,  
wherein said central processing unit is capable of  
temporarily branching to a process for a first control  
program different from the erase control program during  
the execution of the erase control program.

18. The microcomputer according to claim 17,  
wherein when information is erased from the  
specified memory cell of said electrically erasable  
plural memory cells, the erase control program defines a  
process for executing a plurality of times of erase  
process loops and thereby erasing the corresponding  
information for the specified memory cell, and  
wherein the process of said central processing unit  
is capable of branching to the first control program for  
said each erase process loop.

19. The microcomputer according to claim 18,  
further including a first memory circuit programmable by  
said central processing unit,

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a  
first set value by said central processing unit, the  
process of said central processing unit continuously  
executes the erase control program, and

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a  
second set value different from the first set value by  
said central processing unit, the process of said central  
processing unit is branched to the first control program  
for said each erase process loop.

20. The microcomputer according to claim 17,  
wherein each of said plurality of memory cells is an  
electrically programmable and erasable non-volatile  
memory cell having a floating gate.

21. The microcomputer according to claim 17,  
wherein said non-volatile memory is an electrically  
programmable and erasable flash memory.

22. The microcomputer according to claim 17,  
wherein said non-volatile memory stores the erase control  
program therein.

23. The microcomputer according to claim 22,  
further including a memory to which the erase control  
program is transferred from said non-volatile memory.

24. A microcomputer comprising:

a non-volatile memory including a plurality of  
electrically erasable and programmable memory cells; and  
a central processing unit capable of executing an  
erase control program and a program control program with  
respect to said non-volatile memory,

wherein said central processing unit is capable of  
temporarily branching to a process for a first control  
program different from the program control program during  
the execution of the program control program.

25. The microcomputer according to claim 24,

wherein when information is written into the  
specified memory cell of said electrically programmable  
plural memory cells, the program control program defines  
a process for executing a plurality of times of program  
process loops and thereby writing the corresponding  
information into the specified memory cell, and

wherein the process of said central processing unit  
is capable of branching to the first control program for  
said each program process loop.

26. The microcomputer according to claim 25,

further including a first memory circuit programmable by said central processing unit,

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a first set value by said central processing unit, the process of said central processing unit continuously executes the program control program, and

wherein when said first memory circuit is set to a second set value different from the first set value by said central processing unit, the process of said central processing unit is branched to the first control program for said each program process loop.

27. The microcomputer according to claim 24, wherein each of said plurality of memory cells is a non-volatile memory cell having a floating gate.

28. The microcomputer according to claim 24, wherein said non-volatile memory is a flash memory.

29. The microcomputer according to claim 24, wherein said non-volatile memory stores the program control program therein.

30. The microcomputer according to claim 29, further including a memory to which the program control program is transferred from said non-volatile memory.

31. The microcomputer according to claim 26,  
wherein said central processing unit is capable of  
temporarily branching to a process for a first control  
program different from the erase control program during  
the execution of the erase control program.

32. The microcomputer according to claim 31,  
wherein when information is erased from the  
specified memory cell of said electrically erasable  
plural memory cells, the erase control program defines a  
process for executing a plurality of times of erase  
process loops and thereby erasing the corresponding  
information for the specified memory cell, and  
wherein the process of said central processing unit  
is capable of branching to the first control program for  
said each erase process loop.

33. The microcomputer according to claim 32,  
wherein when said first memory circuit is set to  
the first set value by said central processing unit, the  
process of said central processing unit continuously  
executes the erase control program, and  
wherein when said first memory circuit is set to  
the second set value by said central processing unit, the  
process of said central processing unit is branched to  
the first control program for said each erase process  
loop.

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34. A programming method for causing a central processing unit included in a microcomputer having the central processing unit and an electrically programmable non-volatile memory to execute a program control program to thereby write information into said non-volatile memory, comprising:

    a first step for supplying an address for a memory cell to be programmed in the non-volatile memory;

    a second step for supplying information to be programmed to the memory cell; and

    a third step for repeatedly writing the data to be programmed into the memory cell,

    said third step including:

        a voltage applying step for applying a program voltage to the memory cell;

        a verify step for confirming whether the data to be programmed has been written into the memory cell;

        a step for referring to a value of a predetermined register and transitioning a process of the central processing unit to a predetermined process corresponding to a predetermined value set to the register when the predetermined value is stored in the register; and

        a step for returning the process of the central processing unit from the predetermined process to

said third step.

35. An erasing method for causing a central processing unit included in a microcomputer having the central processing unit and an electrically erasable non-volatile memory to execute an erase program to thereby erase information stored in a predetermined memory cell of said non-volatile memory, comprising:

a first step for supplying an address for a memory cell to be erased in the non-volatile memory; and

a second step for erasing the information from the memory cell,

said second step including:

a voltage applying step for applying an erase voltage to the memory cell;

a verify step for confirming whether the information has been erased from the memory cell;

a step for referring to a value of a predetermined register and transitioning a process of the central processing unit to a predetermined process corresponding to a predetermined value set to the register when the predetermined value is stored in the register; and

a step for returning the process of the central processing unit from the predetermined process to said second step.

36. A programming method for mounting a microcomputer having a central processing unit and an electrically programmable non-volatile memory to a substrate and thereafter causing the central processing unit to execute a program control program to thereby write information into a predetermined memory cell of said non-volatile memory, comprising:

a first step for supplying an address for a memory cell to be programmed in the non-volatile memory;

a second step for supplying information to be programmed to the memory cell; and

a third step for repeatedly writing the data to be programmed into the memory cell,

said third step including:

a voltage applying step for applying a program voltage to the memory cell;

a verify step for confirming whether the data to be programmed has been written into the memory cell;

a step for causing the process of the central processing unit to transit to a predetermined process; and

a step for returning the process of the central processing unit from the predetermined process to said third step.

37. The programming method according to claim 36,

wherein said step for causing the process of the central processing unit to transit to the predetermined process includes a step for referring to a value of a predetermined register and allowing the process thereof to transit to the predetermined process corresponding to the value set to the register where the predetermined value is stored in the register.

38. An erasing method for mounting a microcomputer having a central processing unit and an electrically erasable non-volatile memory to a substrate and thereafter causing the central processing unit to execute an erase program to thereby erase information stored in a predetermined memory cell of said non-volatile memory, comprising:

a first step for supplying an address for a memory cell to be erased in the non-volatile memory; and

a second step for erasing the information from the memory cell,

said second step including:

a voltage applying step for applying an erase voltage to the memory cell;

a verify step for confirming whether the information has been erased from the memory cell;

a step for causing the process of the central processing unit to transit to a predetermined process; and

a step for returning the process of the central processing unit from the predetermined process to said second step.

39. The erasing method according to claim 38, wherein said step for causing the process of the central processing unit to transit to the predetermined process includes a step for referring to a value of a predetermined register and allowing the process thereof to transit to the predetermined process corresponding to the value set to the register where the predetermined value is stored in the register.

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